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MILITARY.

Military Dictionary, H. L. Scott; History U. S Cavalry, Brackett; Omini's Art of War; Volun-beer Quartermaster, Bankorhoff; General Order War Department; Napier's Peninsular War, 5 vols THE REBELLION.

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BEESWAX,

The Southern Press on the President's Wise and Patriotic Paper.

From the Richmond Times.)

President of the United States, he can, by the ardor of our desires and our sense of creasing the irritation between the sections, the exercise of the veto power, prevent the consummation of all Radical schemes for garrisoning the South. He is completely garrisoning the South. He is completely to get the first blow and make it a telling master of the position, and although a Rad- one, in all great encounters. He has done unjust and oppressive legislation.

In the frank, manly announcement of the President that he has taken every exorable partyism. necessary step to restore the constitutional relations of the Southern States, and desires them to "resume their places in both branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration," as soon as they have adopted "the constitu tional amendment abolishing slavery," h makes a fair, bold issue with Congress. Profoundly interested as the people of the South are in that portion of the President's message which we have considered, we shall not pretend to discuss any other portion of it at this time. We rise from the perusal of this message almost overcome with emo tions of thankfulness to God, that between our defeated section and the howling passions of a Radical Congress there is inter-posed the granite will of Andrew Johnson. The President having officially announced he single condition for our readmission which he demands of the South, it become our imperative duty to strengthen his positio

by a prompt acquiescence in his wishes. From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.] Its tone is thorough and conservative; its propositions sharply defined; its reasoning nainly correct. No one, however obtuse, can ution veining through its every ramifica-Upon that august instrument the President fixes his faith and draws his inspiration. Through it he makes a revelation of national life, and summons all to worship at the same shrine—the tabernacle of true Republica principle. It must be kept in mind, however, that though the power of the President is vast, it is not omnipotent, and though his words be as eloquent as those of Chrysostom, into Congress on equal terms with the loyal they may fall upon listeners more heedless than granite lions on a city gate. How glady would we of the South welcome a return to the mild interpretings of the Constitution; NO. 29 PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE. . how poignantly have we beheld it trampled upon and spat at. That glorious compact surance of oblivion of all past memories, has suffered pollution at the hands of fanat- and a balm for the healing of all wounds, upon and spat at. That glorious compact ics; we applaud the President's appeal for ts restoration to the Ark of Covenant.

At present, we can bestow but a superficial in attentive perusal by all our people and | States. It is only said by implication that it ed to them and to our lawgive these remarkable words; "So long as the Constitution of the United States endures, e States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of he other."

From the Columbus, (Ga.,) Sun.] The long expected and anxiously looke or message may be seen in full by reference our fourth page. It is one of the ables state papers that has been given to the country for the past twenty years, and carries th aind back to the days of Madison and Jefferson. The paper shows that its illustri author is a thorough expounder of the Con stitution, that he has carefully and profoundly investigated it in all bearings upon the vital questions of the day, thereby show-ing very decidedly that, according to the constitution, a State may for a while, sus pend its functions, but not entirely destroy hem, or dissolve State relations from the

everal States.

om the Memphis Commercial.] We have read the President's message ith great care and attention, and we regard whole tenor and spirit as highly favorable an early admission of the Representative of the Southern States to their seats in Conress. The only measure remaining for conummation, and which is deemed necessary as a farther pledge for the security of peace and union, is the adoption of the Constitutional amendment by each of the Southern States. On this point the President says "The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it emoves slavery, the element which has long

divided the country; it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strengthned, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support."

"The amendment to the Constitution be regarded as a criminal here, but on the coning adopted, it would remain for the States, stion by our government and people. Such whose powers have been so lony in abeyance, t esume their places in the two branches of the

work of restoration." "Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own members." This language is clear and cannot be mis taken. The President declares, in emphatic terms, that "the work of restoration" is conplete upon the adoption of the Constitu ional amendment. It is true he says that the Senate and House must judge each for hemselves of the "elections, returns, and ualifications" of their own members,-not of the right of those States to representaion, but of the elections, returns, and quali fications. The Constitution has made each House the Judge, in these cases, and it was all Mr. Johnson could do. But as to the nestion of restoration, so far as the Presi-

lent can determine it, there is left no doubt

The President's message will not prove sceptable to the Northern radicals. They may commend it in general terms now, bu will soon declare against it. It is not vir lictive toward the South, and for that, if no ther objection were presented, it will incur The points in which we of the South are nore directly interested just now are "resoration "-we will not say " reconstruction and "negro suffrage." Many feared tha the radical pressure upon the President would prove too formidable for resistance and compel a change of views. That fear has been dissipated by the message, in which the principles so often enunciated by the President are not only reiterated, he strengthened by the strongest arguments His policy was, then, intended for no ex periment, but a finality, unless Congress de mined otherwise. The President has kept his word with ou ople, who, instead of decoming disheart d have every reason to be hopeful for he future. It is certain that the Presiden rill spare no effort to ensure the promp

toration of the Southern States to their old osition of equality in the Union. From the Mobile Register and Advertisor.] Since the installation of the first President of the United States there have never existed h elements to invoke and to inspire great State paper as those which surrounded Mr. Johnson when he penned the message before us. The occasion and the theme were alike grand in the interest and result. The auditory was the civilized world-the queson, the right as well as the capability of nankind for self-government. Of the mere nanner of the message, it is unfair to judge, for doubtless, the style and text have bee mutilated in the proverbial inaccuracy of telegraphic transmission. But no verbial lefects have been sufficient to hide from us BRANDIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, the spirit and body of the document. After thanking God for the end of war, and paying a tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Mr. Johnson launches his argument into the marrow of the great question of the day. He halts not to talk of Governmental details, or to adorn his speech with "glidering generalities." What was to be done with the States lately in rebellion, their arms being stacked and surrendered? This is the that if these things had been previously tion prior to the election of Mr. Lincoln question, and the topic, and in its understood the war never would have ocestion, and the topic, and in its discussion he prefaces his own pro-gramme by a searching analysis of the theory of the Federal Constitution and Government-that theory of course, | nished for a serious collision.

UNION&AMERICAN tempered by the heat evolved from a suc-

Message-The South Accepts it as a of Republican freedom. He takes his stand clares for peace, harmony and speedy resto-The profound anxiety of our readers will the savagery of the alternative theory of e relieved this morning by the appearance dividing the nation between vanquishers of the message of President Andrew John- and vanquished, and the great perils and that of North Carolina, will be adverted son. Its perusal will show that the popular exhausting expense of a martial governestimate of his patriotic firmness was not ment for the South. In a word, the Presierroneous, and that the exalted office which | dent adheres to and maintains the prohe holds has elevated him high above the gramme of reconstruction with which his clamor and menaces of faction. \* \* speeches and declarations have made the yet, on several occasions, I was, by my To the South the firm, decided opinions of country familiar, and which has caused the sense of duty, thrown into collision with the speeches and declarations have made the vet, on several occasions, I was, by my the President upon this subject will bring South to regard him as a great benefactor extreme men of the South. For example, inspeakable joy. As the Commander-in- and a wise statesman. No matter that he I opposed the twenty-first rule, forbidding Chief of the army and navy, he can, at any has not done this with an elan and a spirit of the reception of petitions, because I believed

ical Congress may exclude our representational enough to plant himself squarely and fair- in a few years, endanger the existence of the tives, they cannot make us the victims of | Iv in antagonism to the radical programme which tramples constitution, freedom and humanity under the feet of a cruel and in- people of the South to acquiesce in them, and From the N. O. Picayune. The assertion of the principle that the States are indestructible parts of the Union, under the Constitution, forever, is the bulwark which the President interposes in advance against the efforts with which he is threatened to be crossed in his policy by a

the President believes to be indispensable parts of the system, with functions only temporarily suspended. Here is antagonism in doctrine between President Johnson and the Radicals of the Republican party. If we were discussing the points of difference between them, and their practical application to present and coming events, with any hope of influencing action in favor of liberal dealing with the Southern States as the only constitutional, as well as the wise and magnanimous course, great deal might be urged in support of the President's views; and something gratefully, in extenuation of his enforced departure, in material parts of his restoration policy from his own expressed convictions. But the Southern people are without voice in fail to discover a veneration for the Consti- the public councils wherein their fate is agitated, and powerless, by argument or per tion, like golden streaks in a porphyry table. Upon that august instrument the Presimust accept what is decreed for them, and

only provoke indignity by argument and re-The language of the President seems t aply that he has acceded to the condition that the Southern Legislature must ratify the constitutional amendment respecting slavery before their representatives can be admitted States. The requisition is made hesitatingly, but the meaning is clear. The value of the endment is urged with great warmth as a pledge of sincerity in the return to the Union, Delay will only be a source of uncertainty and jealousy. The appeasing of these hostile passions by ratifying the amendment, is put forward prominently by the President as plance at the different theories. We counsel | a means of facilitating the restoration of the

> The State of Public Feeling in North Carolina.-Letter from Thomas L. Clingman.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1865.

s a positive condition to be enforced

o the Editor of the New York Times: There are so many erroneous statements elation to the condition of affairs in North 'arolina and other Southern States that in the hope of being able to correct them to some extent, I send you a communication The extended circulation your paper has it the North would enable a great number of ersons to see a statement as candid and fair s I am able to make it. It is of the utmost onsequence that the Government of the United States should act wisely toward the States lately at war with it. It claimed the right to protect itself and to exert its powers intil its safety and repose were secured When these vital ends have been attained its action with respect to its enemies should be modified by its views as to their moral guilt. It sometimes happens that the highest political offences are regarded is involving little or no moral guilt whatever. No citizen of the United States peraps regards Sir William Wallace as a crim nal, though he was actually executed for reason committed in an attempt to liberate ais country from the dominion of England whose armies had subdued it. Few persons ook upon the Irsh patriot Emmett as guilty of moral crime, though he died as a traitor or attempting to free Ireland from the British domination to which it had been subjected for centuries. A case still more re ent, and better known, is that of Louis Kossuth. He was undoubtedly guilty of treason in attempting a revolution in Hungary which had for ages formed a part of he Austrian Empire, yet he was not only not

cases as these are referred to to illustrate and sustain the position that the highest political National Legislature, and thereby complete the offence may have been committed without nvolving serious moral guilt in the opinion of civilized nations. Hence Christian govrnments cease to act against such offenders when assured that they have nothing to apprehend from them. The late civil war was not produced by a majority of the people either of the North or the South, but by minorities of both, who Lincoln and many of his prominent sup porters, made prior to his election, that h vere looked upon, however, by the opposite would use all the powers and advantages of ection in each case as representing majorihis position to operate against the institution ties. This minority at the North consisted of slavery, and that somer or later the South of men who said, in the first place, that the Southern States could not be "driven out of the Union." Secondly, that if they did atarate at once. empt to go out, they were so feeble that they suld be crushed in a few weeks. Thirdly, that the slaves would, in the beginning of the struggle, rise in general insurrection and waste the Southern States. Fourthly, it was

rary, was treated with the highest consider

said that these States did not produce enough enerally, however, that the Government of to subsist on without the aid of the North, the United States had no right to "coerce," and by a blockade alone could be reduced to or make war on a seceding State, and man on. Lastly, it was said that the prominent men of the party had taken the Inited States would have the moral support ground that if any such attempt was made they would resist it. Hence, on the breakof the civilized world in any contest, and, if ecessary material aid. ing out of hostilities and the call of Presi-In the South was to be found the counterdent Lincoln for men, this party, with repart of this party. They existed chiefly in markable unanimity and alacrity, took he Cotton States, but did not constitute a ground with the Secessionists. So great majority of the people there. These men-said that the people of the North, though they loved the Union for its advantages and was the zeal of many prominent men among them, that before the assembling of the con secuniary profits, would not fight for it, and from the original secession party. All the hat secession would be "peaceable." milly, they affirmed that "cotton was king;", candidates for the convention that I knew hat foreign nations could not do without it, took ground before the people for secession in fact, though many preferred the tern "revolution." When the convention, there and that even if war did occur, the great lowers of Europe would interfere to arrest t. These parties, though minorities, seemed or represent the two sections, and being tion was precisely what every one in the State seemed to have anticipated. It is 22 to 23 cents, specie. qually unreasonable, active, arrogant and solent, they strengthened each other by proper that I should say that I had for heir several demonstrations. The first year f the war, however, destroyed utterly the leas upon which these two parties were find it advantageous to remain in the Union, represents, and whom the war has left des-The Northern extremists saw, in even if force were to be resorted to. She titute-without food or clothing. he first place, that the Southern States might then have acted in concert with her ould not only be driven out of the Union. out were willing to leave it, on grounds lar reasons, I thought that those who aswhich most men in the North thought sembled at Montgomery should have predender and insufficient. Secondly, that when | posed no change in the constitution, except they did secode, the Southern people made to recognize property in slaves, thereby fa determined and obstinate resistance, cilitating a reunion of the States. Thirdly, that the negroes, instead of rising to claim their freedom, were so docile, and ver, she waited until the Cotton States were

tributed so much by their labor, that at war with the Government of the United

her were seen to constitute an element of States, and then, as I had foreseen she would

reat strength to the section in which they do, she "drifted into it," too late to have a

ived. Fourthly, that the Southern States fair share in the direction of the movement. She enacted over again the part which her visions necessary to their subsistence. And delegates had played in the conventions of the states.

the contending parties.

The Southern extremists were soon conburing themselves with the highest courage, vinced that the people of the North would devotion and heroism, treated with great not only fight for the Union, but that they disfavor and extreme meanness in that quarwould carry on the war with extraordinary vigor and upon a most extended scale. Se- new, if not commendation. ondly, they saw that cotton so far from bebe involved in the contest.

the contending parties.

To explain, however, the condition of afessful war against the extreme State tairs now existing in my own State, I will Rights principle. He passes from this make a brief statement of certain events that analysis to a vindication of the principles | preceded the commencement of the war. To decide what weight should be given to the on the side of the Constitution. He de- opinions of an individual, we usually wish to know what have been his opportunities of ration, and paints both the impolicy and learning the truth, and also in what status or position he has acquired his knowledged With this object, my own course, as well a

Though on sectional questions (such, ) mean, as had reference to slavery,) I usually acted with the Southern Representatives; noment, remove the military, and, as the defiance that would have kept pace with it of no advantage to us, and that, by inpressed the opinion that the adoption would government, yet, in view of the manner in which they had been passed, I advised the endeavor to accommodate themselves to the situation. To sustain that view, I successively supported the elections of Pierce and Buchanan. As the estrangement between

the two sections increased, and the extreme men on each were more violent, it became more and more difficult to pursue a conservative course, and, at the same time, re-tain a capacity for usefulness as a public man. Radical Congress, to reduce to the condition of alien territories, won in war, States which I voted, in 1853, for the Kansas Bill, which then passed the House without repealing the Missouri restriction, in opposition to most of the Southern Representatives. At the suceceding session, when it was brought forward with the repealing clause, I likewise sustained it. At the session which preceded the Presidential election of 1860, I carnestly resisted the policy of abandoning the Cincinnati platform. I saw and stated to many that there was to be a serious attempt, at Charleston, to break up the Democratic party—not only to defeat Mr. Douglass, but to afford an occasion for a collision between the North and the South. In the Senatorial caucuses and on the floor of the Senate, I vehemently opposed the resolutions of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, declaring that the effect of those resolutions would be to divide and thus ensure the defeat of the Democratic surse would divide the Southern States, while it would unite the Northern ones, and thereby greatly increase probability of a civil war between the two sections. Even after the partial rupture at Charleston, and the passage of Mr. Davis' resolutions, I attended the convention at Baltimore, and labored earnestly to effect a reconciliation. I believed that if the Southern States were all mited, and even failed in the election, yet uch guarantees and assurances would be given in that event by the majority, as to the hostile feelings of the masses who have

> and the South. After the complete rupture of the Demo eratic party, yielding to the action of the North Carolina delegation, I supported the Breckinridge ticket. I withheld this supsingle Electoral ticket, to be picaged to vote for any one of the conservative candidates sho might have the best chance of success. did not abandon my hope of effecting this esult until in the month of September I met Mr. Donglas at Raleigh, and pressed the matter on him, earnestly but unsu

When Mr. Lincoln had been elected, secng that some of the cotton States would cerinly secede, and believing that war would robably occur between them and the Federal Government, and being convinced that in such a contingency North Carolina, from them under military rule, for which no reaher geographical and her political position, son exists whatever, feelings of disaffection would be drawn into it, I advised the members of the Legislature to call a convention immediately in order that the State | have all the Southern States again its friends might interpose between the parties. I then by allowing them, when they have complied believed, and still think that if a convention of the State had been made a temperate emand, it might have obtained such guarntees or assurances as would have preserved the Union. the Union without bloodshed. stated, both publicly and privately, that I believed war would be made if necessary, to ompel the Cotton States to remain in the Union, I thought if, before the war commenced, a majority of the Southern States would act, instead of war, the Administra-tion of Mr. Lincoln would give such terms as would promote ageneral adjustment. During the session of Congress which followed I

incerely exerted myself to promote the passage of Mr. Crittenden's propositions, or any similar arrangement. I did not abandor such hopes at the inauguration of President Lincoln, but remained in my place as Sena tor to the close of the extra session. Soon after the termination of that sessi the war commenced, and the State of North Carolina, by a unanimous vote of her conrention, passed an ordinance of secession. In so voting I think every member cor tectly represented his constituents, and, as opervising Special Agent, Treasury Defar as I know, every man and woman in the artment, Third Agency. State subsequently sanctioned that act, but generally, I think, with regret. The singular unanimity then manifested resulted fro the previous position of the two principal The editor says: parties in the State. One of these partie was termed the "secession party." No mem ber of this party, as far as I knew, was in favor of seceding from the Union if assured that the government would be carried on as it had previously been conducted. The erty and life so insecure. believed, however, from declarations of Mr Col. H. S. Hall, Assistant Superintendent

They must not indulge the opinion that would be driven to resistance by force, and heir late masters and the Southern people hence they thought it the better policy to sepgenerally were their enemies. On the scon trary, they would find their warmest, truest, The other party in the State was averse this, and in favor of awaiting for what they called an "overt act," or some direct ly hostile demonstration. They insisted ov them. the editor. It is the counterpart of the old paper; is large, handsomely printed, and Col. Chilley McIntosh, in a card, thanks years previous condemned the policy of set the citizens of Jefferson for liberal contribu-

cession, and insisted that the South would | tions to the suffering Creeks, whom | friends in the Northern States. For simi- The Greatest Known Salt Mine in the [From the Baton Rouge Comet.]

prietor of that immense "island," or "mountain" of salt in St. Mary's parish, as we have seen it variously styled. The salt mine, or island, belonging t Judge Avery, is perhaps the most extensive in the known world. The salt is of a pure crystal, and unlike that obtained from the famous Cracow mines of Poland, require no reboiling. During the early part of the la e -lastly, it was seen that foreign Powers at Charleston and Baltimore. Having fallen war it was one of the principal resources of

> ter where they had a right to expect fair- Hon, situated about time difficulty from Bay, in the about named parish. lion, situated about nine miles from Vermi

perhaps to say that the impression was grad-ually made on the minds of intelligent men that the government was either utterly destitute of practical talent, or that for some unexplained reason there was a purpose to retard our movements and prolong the war. This well-founded want of confidence preceded its termination. The great practical question now presents itself: What ought to be the action of the United States towards the South? I am not mistaken when I say that in North Carolina the determination to support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United

THE NASHVILLE DAILY UNION AN

AMERICAN.

TERMS:

the war I entered the military service, and

except when disabled by the casualities of

battle, was constantly occupied in that ca-

pacity. Yet I was nevertheless not inatten-

tive to the movements of the civil authori-tics, and still believed that there might be a

union of all the states under a common gov-

ernment. Confident that the Southern

first three months of the war the develop-

of failure on my mind. For the first two

years of the war, the people gave a cordial

and energetic support to our government, notwithstanding its inefficiency; but early in the year 1863 the extraordinary develop-ments at Richmond seemed to indicate that

we were not to be allowed to succeed. There

are reasons why I do not now choose to enter on this branch of the subject; but I ought

States had the means of resistance, yet in the

ents at Richmond created apprehensions

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States is universal. There are to be found here and there, perhaps, individuals in that State who will assert the contrary. They are, however, men without consideration or character, who have been disappointed in their attempts to get office, and who charge the people with being disloyal because they will not vote for them. No man living in the State believes there is at present disloy alty there. The late elections have been decided by personal preferences, aided somewhat by old party associations. Our people think that when they have complied with ali the requisitions of the President, they have a right to choose their representatives. I know no man in the State, however, that I believe can take what is commonly called the "test oath" without perjury. If this be insisted on, our State will have only nominal or counterfeit representatives. Sooner than have such, many think it as well to have no representation at all. If those chosen are true to the Constitution, the more talent and consideration they have the better for the gov ernment. When an army surrenders, it is done by its officers in command, and not by men taken from the guardhouse or the rear, because of their inefficiency. So is it not better that the public of the South shall come in with their representative men? In this manner the government and the administra tion will obtain the entire political and moral support of the States. It is obvious that there are in the North

persons who still desire to keep up a quasi war on the South. Some of these men expect pecuniary advantages in the form of places, contracts and jobs. Another class of men seek political strength by appealing to and of perpetual loyalty and peace—an asthe South as still an enemy, and desire b continued attacks to make it so. Should the government yield to their views, it will inflict injury both on the South and itself, with no corresponding advantage. The Government port, however, for many weeks, while I ex- of the United States can have the entire erted myself to get up a State Convention in South loyal and true to it by accepting them North Carolina, to promote a Union or a as such; and it will be difficult to make the there actively hostile at this time. a desire for vengeance exists in the minds any persons in the North, it should not be rgotten that the Southern States have suffered more severely than any community in modern times. Besides the loss of so many of their best men, probably two-thirds of their property is gone. The four millions of slaves, estimated according to their abu in 1860, constituted one-third of their wealth and the depreciation in the value of land and losses of personal property, are fully equal to another third. By now keeping may be produced, and the expenditures of the government of the United States can with the requisitions of the President, to exercise those privileges which belong, according to the constitution, to all the States of

Very respectfullr, &u., T. L. CLINGMAN. Northeast Texas. rom the N. O. Picayane.] The Quitman Clipper, published in Wood ounty, has made arrangements to have the mails carried between Quitman and Tyler,

Smith county, once a week, giving communi cation to the east, and to many interior Mr. R. L. Robertson, Assistant Supervisng Special Agent Treasury Department, at Jefferson, has issued a notice, revoking the official functions of all persons acting agents of the Treasury Department, in his district, and all sub-agents acting under them, in the ounties of Cass, Bowie, Titus, Red River, Lamar, Hopkins, Fannin, Cook, Grayson and Davis, in that state, deriving their apsointment from any former Supervising special Agent of the Treasury Department, rior to appointment of O. H. Burbridge,

The Marshall Republican complains very such of the constant and extensive robberies re carried on in the town and its vicinity. It is no longer safe to walk the streets of a ight without a six shooter and a searching riry in front and rear. We have fived Texas for nearly nineteen years, and we have never known, during that period, prop-

Freedmen's Bureau, for Eastern Texas,

made the negroes a speech at Marshall, which is highly commended by the papers.

He said to them, among other things:

and most servicable friends among the citisens they had lately served as slaves and all of them that acted properly would be aided A negro preacher followed, exhorting the he negroes "to industry and virtue." The Harrison Flog, once a welcome visior to our table, has been revived by Mr. Wm. G. Burrett, the son of the former publisher and proprietor. M. S. D. Wood is

The Jefferson Bulletin says cotton conlinues to pour into that place from the advention, perhaps as many volunteer com-panies had been raised from its ranks as navigation. The Bulletin considers the acent counties, as the head of Red River quantity arriving as " remarkable," considering the large quantity that reached the place early in the season. What is now coming in is stored, holders declining to sell at present prices. Stock on band 12,000 hales; and 20,000 bales " yet to come in from the upper country." Middling quoted at

We have had the pleasure of meeting recently with the Hon. D. D. Avery, the prolastly, it was seen that foreign Powers at Charleston and Baltimore. Having fallen supply to the South. The name of the Island is "Petit Anc."

Although salt has been manufactured u on If a scheme existed among members of the island for many years, yet the discov. ing "King," could not bring a single soldier into the field, and that foreigners, though willing to make the best bargains though willing to make the best bargains though willing to make the best bargains never made acquainted with it. If there promises to be one of the greatest developments of the age. Although the production could not have been extended to many. of salt in the United States in 1860 It must be obvious to every fair mind All the circumstances brought to my atten- nearly thirteen million of bushels, yet importations of this article from for

Though soon after the commencement of railroad,

and consists of a hill, at some points 100 fe. t high, containing about 2,240 zeres of land surrounded by the waters of Bayou Vermi:

curred. The men of sense and principle in each section would have controlled its action, and no occasion would have been furtion, and no occasion would have been furties.

The men of sense and principle in ence to the views of the Senators, and that their objects were to affect the pending their objects were to affect the pending their objects.

The rebel General Mahone has been cently elected President of the South